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WASHINGTON UNION COAL COMPANY

EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE



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FEBRUARY, 1924

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Volume I FEBRUARY, 1924 Number 2

THE "TIGHTWAD" AND THE "LOOSEWAD"

The National Thrift Committee of the Y. M. C. A. ran a Thrift Week Campaign, begining January 17th last, Benjamin Franklin's birthday.

Franklin was the apostle of saving; his "A penny saved is a penny earned," is in every school room. He never urged the saving of money for money's sake, but he taught the colonists that frugality and economy were necessary to their independence and manhood. The most inventive genius of his age, he never asked for a patent and after retirement from active service he refused to accept pay for his writiugs. The United States Savings System recently published a pamphlet entitled "How Other People Get Ahead," from which we take the following table:

	The Tightwad Per Cent	The Spendthrift Per Cent	The Thrifty Man Per Cent
Living Expenses	37	58	50
Education	1	1	10
Giving	1	1	10
Recreation	1	40	10
Savings	60	..	20
TOTAL	100	100	100

What of the man who has dependent upon him a wife and children and who, refusing to acknowledge his own earning capacity, spends more thau he earns, going in debt, not alone for luxuries such as card playing, drink, etc., but for other things as well? Others who have no vicious habits buy luxuries such as victrolas, music boxes, automobiles, etc., on the installment plan, neglecting their just debts contracted for the necessities of life, forgetting also that sickness, old age and later, death, is the certain lot of nearly every man who does not suffer the worse fate of an early and sudden passing. A savings account should be maintained by every working man and woman, and definite additions should be made to it regularly. All our larger cities and towns have depeudable banks which will care for savings, advising how to invest same as they accumulate.

There is another thing that too many working men lose sight of, that is life insurance. All business men take out and carry life insurance. Why is not the man who produces coal just as much of a business man as the one who sells milk shakes or hats. What we think of ourselves fixes our position with our neighbors. Savings and life insurance increases our own self respect and the estimate our friends hold us in.

There is no slavery like that experienced from want, no liberty like that of financial independence.

J. RAMSAY MacDONALD—PREMIER

The telegraph wires bring the news that Stanley Baldwin, Premier of Great Britain, was succeeded on January 22nd by J. Ramsay MacDouald, who that afternoon attended the King in Buckingham Palace, kissing his hand, thus sealing his entrance to the high and very responsible position of Prime Minister, and the exchange of seals between the Ministers of the old Cabinet and the new, took place at Downing Street the next day. And so came into power a man born in Lossiemouth, Scotland, a village surrounded by acres of rough and scarred sandstone quarries, a region swept, summer and winter, by the wet or cold and icy North Atlantic winds, a strong, rough country that makes for strong, hardy, purposeful men.

MacDonald is a socialist, an orator, and a man who has more than deep seated religious convictions, he has a religious fervor that at times flames out in impassioned speech. While never a trade unionist, MacDonald is the spokesman for labor and has stood for the rights of labor always, though never in a revolutionary way. He holds that society, rich and poor, is a body of men and women who must live and work together, and he forcibly protests against any scheme that might be advanced to better the lot of the people that even suggests class warfare. His idea of improvement for the people is that of creating an organized political personality of the whole people, and he does not hesitate to say that all socialistic betterments must come through regular process of law. Premier MacDonald comes into office at a time when British problems are clearing, unemployment is decreasing, but taxes are still a sore burden on the people. It is unfortunate that a large class of transportation workers, the railway engineers and firemen, insisted on quitting their posts just as a government sympathetic with all labor came into power.

The press dispatches say that:

> "Stanley Baldwin met his cabinet for the last time as prime minister. He then proceeded to the palace for the last official audience. His final approach to the precincts of royalty was made, like his first, in a humble taxicab. He then started to walk through the park, but had to hail a cab as refuge from the people who pressed around him.
>
> "Soon after his departure, the labor leader, Mr. MacDonald, descended in the palace yard from a private motor car. The Scottish prime minister—as he now is—attired in frock coat and silk hat, neglected none of his conventionalities of office. With him went two of his colleagues, James Henry Thomas and John Robert Clynes, true to the proletariat, typified by bowler hats and short jackets. They attended in their capacity of privy councillors, for a privy councillor."

We predict a sane government at the hauds of the new Premier. It is certain he will either make a great success or a pitiful failure, there will be no middle course. The whole situation rests with the British people; a people who have gone wrong at times, frequently so as a matter of fact, but who, withal, never fail to rally to the cry of progress and civilization.

Make It Safe

THE GREAT GOOD DONE BY GIVING FIRST AID TO THE INJURED

The finest example of the forward movement of the brotherhood of man is the unselfish manner in which the men and women of the mining communities of our United States have given of their time and best efforts to the work of rendering "First Aid to the Injured." It is no light undertaking to start painstakingly from the elementary work in anatomy and folding bandages, thence carrying on through the various problems to the complete knowledge that entitles the trained man or woman to hold a certificate of competency in the performance of First Aid. Those who now hold such certificates are entitled to respect and credit for the humane spirit which impelled them to begin, and the earnestness which sustained them to the day when their knowledge of the means taught, satisfied the instructor that his work had brought about a good result.

Before the days of organized "First Aid to the Injured" training in the mining districts, our efforts to handle injured men frequently resulted in unnecessary suffering and sometimes in harm, no matter how well meant the attention given. Infections and even compound fractures were not uncommon results attendent upon our lack of knowledge of the proper methods of preparing patients for the surgeons. Today, with a large number of trained men and with more taking the training every year, injuries are treated with a maximum of care and comfort and it is an immense source of satisfaction to any man to know that he has eased a brother's pain and done a good turn.

The employees of The Union Pacific Coal Company take pride in the large number of mining men who have taken First Aid training and the Honor Roll of names shown below of those who took the training in 1923 is proof that in a few years men who have no knowledge of First Aid will be rare indeed.

Honor Roll of Employees of The Union Pacific Coal Company who have completed First Aid Training.

ROCK SPRINGS

Thomas Gillies	Thomas Brawley	Fred Leslie Lee	Jack Adams
John Stevens	E. W. Willson	John Murinko	Wm. Atkinson
T. A. Kruger	Earnest A. Anselmi	Frank Long	Richard J. Lewis
James Green	Morise Seneshale	Evan Thomas	John A. Stoddard
John Copyak	Mathew Wilde	Ralph L. Lee	Arthur Thevil
Ronald Noble	E. Daniels	Thomas Overy	Wm. McTee
John Thomas	John R. Lewis	Ben Dowell	Earl D. Parr
James Thomas	J. H. Wise	Frank Vehar	Donald C. Foote
Geo. Hawkins	Benjamin Behring	Frank Tancher	Pete A. Uram
Roy McDonald	Carl W. Erickson	Shore McTee	Robert Wilde

RELIANCE

Wm. H. Booth, Jr.	John Kish	B. G. Crombie	George Fitcher
Wm. Stark	Kurt Noble	Wm. H. Booth, Sr.	Alex Bucho
H. M. Kelley	Richard Dupape	Joe Booth	James Jones
Andy Vislosky	John Lane	L. J. Harbin	Wm. Pryde
Archiebald Auld	John Easton	Thomas Hall	C. R. Spence
James Kelley	Martin McPhie	William Telk	

WINTON

J. G. Holmes	R. F. Spicer	James Kitching	Harry Harris
Wm. Reid	Ira Holland	Roy Wiley	Thomas Horn
Jed Orme	Joe Liddell	Jim Tait	
David Condie	Alfred Jackson	Roy Rosene	

SUPERIOR

F. K. Hambleton	John Barwick	David Buick	Steve Sickich
Andrew Young	Michael D. Kochis	Edwin Swanson	Joe Garnik
S. Owen	Frank Pelican	Chris Baker	J. L Ollivier
Joe Angeli	Charles Sneddon	Gaetamo Rizzi	D. A. Ewing
Bert Sandberg	Richard Wales	Geo. Masterton	Andrew Wilson
W. S. Goodin	Robert King	I. M. Dobyns	Lester Bernhardt
H. B. Hellewell	Gusta Berti	Dan Gardner	Eddie Johnson
Otto Winkler	Joseph Mettam	Ben Caine	Jake McDonald
Anthony Didier	Chas. L. Lumau	John Sekerak	M. A. Hansen
Edward Hankink	Pete Zamboni	Paul Pecolar	D. R. MacKay
Obie Powell	Ernest Shelton	Frederick Robinson	
H. A. Wylam	John McIntosh	James W. Norvell	
Marion Knezovich	Steve Uremovich	Ellis Taylor	

HANNA

Joseph Woods	Edward Fitzpatrick	Frank Davis	Albert Mylroie
Duncan A. Carr	William Brown	George Warburton	Albert Crawford
Thomas Meekin	Andy H. Royce	Henry Rusher	Mark Lee
George Crank	George Cruickshank	John Lawson	Wm. Barton
John While	Ike Morrison	Al. Barton	Jas. Hearn
Joseph Maxon	John R. Mann	Claude L. Johnson	Jas. McArdle
Frank Hearne	Emmet Bain	Ed. Leese	Jas. Harrison

The Employes' Magazine is a monthly publication devoted to the interests of the employes of The Union Pacific Coal Company and Washington Union Coal Company and their families. It will contain items of current news, personal notes about employes and their families, together with articles dealing with the coal mining industry, the personal safety of the men engaged in mining a first consideration. Employes are not only invited but urged to write articles for the magazine, which should be typewritten on one side of the sheet only, addressed to Editor, Employes' Magazine, Union Pacific Coal Company, Rock Springs, Wyoming.

Good clear photographs suitable for reproduction are especially desired, all cartoons and drawings must be in black India ink. The magazine will be distributed free to all employes of The Union Pacific Coal Company and Washington Union Coal Company.

ATLANTA E. HECKER, Editor.



ENGINEERS' DEPARTMENT

In this department of the Magazine an attempt will be made to explain certain simple matters related to the engineering features of mine operation and management.

The Editor will be delighted to receive requests for information on matters of interest and value to the Miners. These requests will be answered by Chief Engineer, Mr. Swann; Chief Electrical Engineer, Mr. McKeehan; and the General Master Mechanic, Mr. Muir.

THE ROCK SPRINGS CENTRAL POWER STATION BOILER PLANT

Located at Mine Ten, Rock Springs, The Union Pacific Coal Company operates a central power station which furnishes power for the company's Rock Springs, Reliance, Winton and Superior Mines, for a number of commercial mines, supplying, also, the City of Rock Springs and the Village of South Superior with light and power. The commercial distribution will be conducted after January 1, 1923, by the Southern Wyoming Electric Company. Here follows a description by Mr. Muir of the boiler plant. In subsequent issue a similar description of the electrical equipment will be presented.

Our No. Ten Boiler Plant is as modern as most coal mine plants of the present day. The building is of fire-proof steel construction and houses twelve tube boilers, six rated at 302 horse power each and six at 264 horse power each, making a total of 3,369 horse power. The six large boilers have Illinois chain grate stokers and a No. 9 Sirocco induced draft fan is located between the boilers and stacks, which are 66 inches in diameter and 50 feet in height, one set of two boilers being served with one fan and one stack. The fans are motor driven as well as the chain grate stokers, there being a separate motor for each set of two boilers. Each boiler is equipped with a draft gauge, enabling the fireman to regulate the draft in such a way as to get the best economy from the coal fired.

I find, from several tests made with these chain grate stokers, that the best results are obtained with a draft of .30 water gauge over the fire and a four-inch coal feed. With this draft and feed it is necessary that the grates should travel about nine inches per minute and with the slack we burn which is ¾ inches and down and having a heat value of 10,500 B. T. U.'s and a gas analysis of 12% CO_2 in the last pass, these boilers will develop 175 per cent of their rating with no smoke from the stacks. These boilers can be forced to develop 200 per cent but at a loss of fuel with this slack as, no matter how we regulate the draft feed and travel of the chain grates, some of the slack will pass over the grates into the ash pit only half burned.

The six small boilers have an underfeed stoker, Type E, under each boiler, manufactured by The Combustion Engineering Company of New York, each stoker being driven by a steam cylinder which is underneath the coal hopper. The forced draft for these stokers is furnished by two No. 120 National blowers, one being located in the west end of the boiler room and driven with an 80 horse power high speed engine, the other is located between the No. 6 and No. 7 boilers and driven with a 60 horse power motor. The air duct under the floor connecting these two blowers is 4 x 5 feet with 20 x 20 inch branches to each of the six stokers. Only one of these blowers is in operation at a time, one being kept in reserve, air gates are located in the main air duct near each of the blowers so that in case of failure to one of them the other can be put in operation at a moment's notice. There are three steel stacks, 66 inches in diameter by 112 feet high serving these boilers, one stack for each set of two boilers. Each boiler is equipped with multiple gauges which show just what the draft is at five different locations from the fire to the stack.

These six boilers with the underfeed stokers are also being operated at 175 per cent and can easily be increased to 200 per cent rating as they respond very quickly when we increase the draft and speed up the stokers.

All of the twelve boilers in this plant are equipped with five unit soot blowers and superheaters. These superheaters are guaranteed to give 100 degrees superheat but with these boilers developing 175 per cent the superheat is 152 degrees and the total temperature as shown by the thermometer on the main steam header is 515 degrees F. On account of this high steam temperature it has become necessary to change all the pipe fittings from cast iron to cast steel. All of the boilers are equipped with non-return stop check valves so that in case of any accident from rupture of tubes or any other cause these valves will automatically close and hold the pressure in the other boilers.

The ashes are removed from beneath the boilers with mine water and centrifugal pumps. A 60,000 gallon water tank is located near the boiler house which gives a pressure of twelve pounds at the boilers, a six-inch pipe connected to the bottom of the tank runs the whole length of the boiler house, with a four-inch branch pipe under each boiler. When it is necessary to clean the ashes from the dump grates of the underfeed stokers the water valve is opened and when the dump grate is dropped the water washes the ashes down a U-shaped concrete trench with a fall of three feet in one hundred to the ash pumps which are located near the center of the boiler room and six feet below the boiler room floor. There are two steam-driven centrifugal ash pumps, only one of these being used, the other kept in reserve. These pumps are Manganese steel lined with Manganese steel impeller. The impellers are overhung and the eight-inch suction enters at the center of the pump, the discharge is six-inch cast iron pipe, the distance from the pumps to the end of the discharge is 700 feet. There is no ash pump used, the pumps taking the ashes and water direct from the open trench.

The feed water for this plant is taken from the discharge pipe to the cooling tower on the circulating pumps in the power house. This water is a better grade of water after it mingles with the steam in the condenser than the raw water as it comes from the wells and the temperature is increased from 55 degrees to 80 degrees. The feed water is still increased in temperature by passing through two 2000 Cochrane feed water heaters which increase the temperature to 180 degrees. There are three centrifugal boiler feed pumps, two of them steam turbine driven and one motor driven, each having a capacity of 250 gallons per minute and it is only when the load is heavy that it is necessary to use more than two of these

pumps, one always being kept in reserve. There is a CO2 recording instrument so that a gas analysis can be had on any of the twelve boilers. The coal slack is conveyed from the tipple to the coal bins with a fifteen-inch belt conveyor. The coal bins have a capacity of 2000 tons and are located in front of the boilers and 30 feet above the floor, the coal being spouted from the bins to the stokers.

We have many young men who have the ingenuity that prompted little Jimmie Watt to discover the steam engine and to them we submit a few nuts to crack.

Question 1.

The water in a mine sump, measured along the slope, is 3000 feet from the surface and the slope pitch is 10 degrees. The mine makes 150 gallons of water per minute. The discharge pipe is 5 inches in diameter for 1500 feet from the pump and for the remaining 1500 feet it is 6 inches in diameter. The 5 inch pipe has 4 elbows and the 6 inch pipe has 6 elbows.

What capacity pump and what size motor will it require to pump all the water made in 24 hours by operating the pumps 8 hours per day? Give the friction head and the theoretical horse power recommended.

Question 2.

Why is a non-return automatic check valve installed on each boiler where there is more than one boiler on a header line?

Question 3.

What is meant by the term "Combustion?"

Question 4.

What is heat?

Question 5.

How do we express the heat value in coal?

Electrical Measurement

Electrical science makes use of three units—volt, ampere, and ohm.

The volt is the unit of pressure. In an ordinary dry battery such as used in an Automobile, the pressure is approximately 1.5 volts, while in the storage or acid battery the pressure is approximately 2 volts per cell. The word pressure hardly appeals to us when used in connection with small things such as batteries, but becomes very pronounced when affecting our senses by shock or fire. The unit of electrical pressure which causes the current to flow through a conductor is the volt. This unit was so named in honor of Alessandro Volta, an Italian scientist, who did his greatest work about the time of the American Revolution. He is recognized as the discoverer of current electricity, that is, electricity in continuous flow.

The ampere is the unit of quantity. This may best be illustrated by going back to the small battery which has a pressure of say 2 volts. If we light a small lamp with this battery a certain quantity of electricity flows from the battery and additional lamps cause a still greater flow. Increasing the number of lamps to a point where the supply wires become hot impresses one with the magnitude of quantity. A water system leading from the top of a hill to a point below establishes a pressure in pounds which is similar to the pressure in an electric system in volts. The flow of a small quantity of water in gallons corresponds to a small flow of current in amperes. The unit is named after a French scientist and mathematician, Andre Marie Ampere, who was born in 1775. Ampere accounted for the repelling action of two parallel conductors carrying a current. This repelling action of conductors is now becoming a serious problem in large power plants and accounts for the wrecking of switchboards, buses and supports.

The unit of resistance is the Ohm. It is the opposition offered by materials to the flow of current. The amount of resistance depends on the substance also its temperature and length. Poor mine track offers a resistance to the running of coal cars quite the same as poor conductors offer resistance to the flow of a current. If the track is very bad its resistance is high, and so we have high and low resistance conductors, iron being of high, and copper of low resistance. A length of one-thousand feet of No. 10 Copper wire has a resistance of one ohm, this is true at 68° Fahrenheit, but if the temperature is increased to 125° Fahrenheit the resistance will increase to 1.2 ohms. In honor of George Simon Ohm, a German scientist born in 1787, we have named the unit of resistance. It is nearly one-hundred years since Professor Ohm announced the law which underlies all electrical calculations and measurements. Ohm's law expresses the relationship of volts, amperes and ohms, and may be stated as follows:

The strength of current in amperes equals the pressure in volts divided by the resistance in ohms, that is amperes $= \frac{\text{volts}}{\text{ohms}}$, in modern text books you will find it written:

$$I = \frac{E}{R} \quad \text{or} \quad C = \frac{E}{R}$$

Now to go back once more to the battery giving 2 volts and connecting to its terminals the one-thousand feet of No. 10 copper wire, having a resistance of one ohm, we will have a current flow of 2 amperes as you will see by substituting the values in the above formula. About fifty years after the announcement of Ohm's Law, the electrical art developed into an industry.

Mining Department

COAL RESOURCES OF THE ROCK SPRINGS FIELD

C. E. Swann .

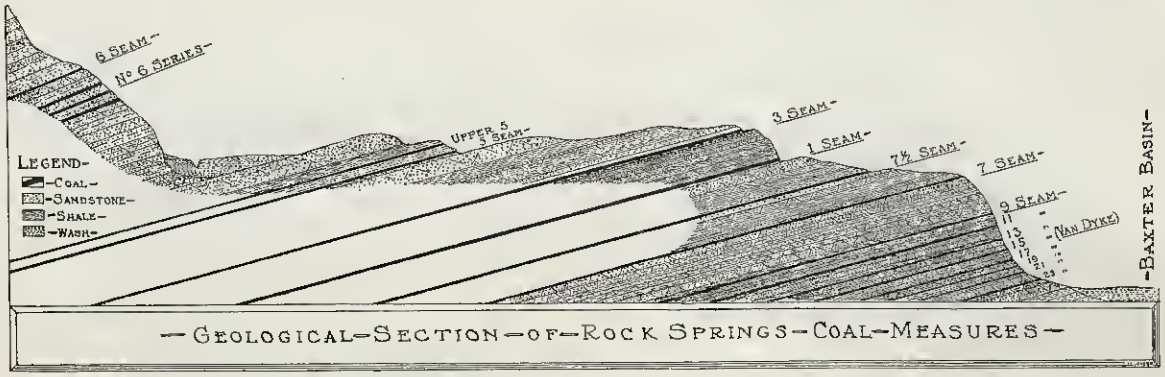
It has been said that we least appreciate advantages located in our midst and to a large extent this is true, due, no doubt, to our close association with them.

How many of us who have spent years in Rock Springs have ever given a thought to the wonderful coal resources of the Rock Springs Field? In a general way we know there are a number of mines operated in this vicinity and that they are not all in the same seams of coal but the extent of the field has been overlooked by the general public.

The Rock Springs coal field encircles the entire outer rim of the Baxter Basin and is approximately 110 miles in length, and the workable coal extends back from the surface outcrop from one to three miles, or until the cover over the coal becomes too heavy to permit of economical mining.

The upper series consists of numerous seams of lignite coal, a large number being of considerable thickness with the larger seams along the west rim of Baxter Basin showing a tendency to be more or less broken up with bands of impurities. On account of the great amount of better grade coal in the field and the long haul to market, making lignite coal undesirable under present conditions, this series of coal seams has been prospected but little.

The lower series or the coals known as the Rock Springs seams consists of more than one hundred individual seams of coal and of these there are six seams of workable size at the town of Rock Springs, known locally as Seams Nos. 5, 3, 1, 7, 11 and Van Dyke. The question naturally arises, "How did the workable seams acquire their names.:" Original mines Nos. 1 and 2 at Rock Springs were open on the third workable seam below top of series and become known



—GEOLOGICAL—SECTION—OF—ROCK SPRINGS—COAL—MEASURES—

as No. 1 Seam; No. 3 mine was next opened on a seam above No. 1 and became known as No. 3 Seam; No. 5 mine was opened on a seam above No. 3 and this became No. 5 Seam; No. 6 Mine was opened in one of the lower lignite seams and this seam is known as No. 6; No. 4 Mine was then opened on No. 1 Seam and the next mine opened was No. 7 on a seam below No. 1 Seam and this seam is known as No. 7 on which mines Nos. 8, 9 and 10 have since been opened up. The Van Dyke Mine was opened up on a seam some distance below the No. 7 Seam and this seam is known as the Van Dyke. There are at present eleven known workable seams in this field.

During the past thirty-five years a large amount of prospecting has been done along the different outcrops and numerous drill holes have been drilled to the different seams, to determine where the seams are workable, and an attempt has been made to number workable seams consecutively below No. 7 seam, but this is found to be difficult for the reason that seams too small to be workable here have been shown by later prospecting to be good workable seams in other parts of the field.

An ideal geological section showing the relative position of the workable seams in the lower series taken north of Rock Springs, is presented to give a graphic illustration of the coal measures. The seams have an inclination or dip from the horizontal away from the rim of Baxter Basin ranging from almost level to a maximum of forty feet in each one hundred feet measured on the level.

The seams 5 feet or over, considered workable at present time extend from the town of Sweetwater on the west rim of Baxter Basin north to Reliance and Winton, thence around the north rim and through Superior on the northeasterly rim nearly to Thayer Junction on the east rim of basin. No workable seams have been discovered south of the Union Pacific Main Line on the east and south rims of Baxter Basin, but generally speaking the known workable seams extend over a length of 40 miles and over a width of 2½ miles.

What might be considered peculiar is the fact that a seam that is clean and of a workable size at Rock Springs may be very small and unworkable at other parts of the field, and seams unworkable at Rock Springs may become large workable seams at other points. The seams have a general blanket formation but the good workable areas occur in pockets or kidneys, sometimes covering small areas and at others covering several miles. Seams Nos. 1 and 7 have received most attention from operators due to the fact that Rock Springs coal acquired its reputation in the commercial market with coal mined from the old No. 1 mine, but a seam between No. 1 and No. 7 known as 7½ Seam gives promise of becoming a better coal for commercial use.

No serious attempt has been made to accurately determine the total amount of workable coal in this field as it would require an enormous amount of diamond drilling and outcrop prospecting to accurately calculate same, but enough information is available to demonstrate the fact that the coal resources have only been touched, and that enough coal reserves exist for the continued operation of mines for an indefinite period.

OUR ART STAFF

The Magazine is indebted to Mr. W. P. Murphy, of the Rock Springs Engineering Department, for the artistic designs and illustrations in this number and the January issue.

We are also indebted to Mr. Phil Sturholm, of Reliance, for the cartoons in this and the January issue.

A "rut" is a grave without "ends." Keep out of ruts.

SUCCESS COMES TO:

The man or woman who has high ideals and is also willing to make sacrifices to keep them.

To those who always make little of difficulties.

To those who never lose courage, who always face the sun and who acts and feels as if they will succeed.

Those who put grit, determination and will power into their work.

DON'T WAIT FOR YOUR OPPORTUNITY—MAKE IT.

You are only as old as you feel.

Forgive and forget injuries, but never forget benefits.

Cultivate health and thus radiate strength and courage.

The time will come when it will be a disgrace not to work when one is able.

TO TAKE THE DRUDGERY OUT OF YOUR WORK:

Respect it.

Take pleasure in it.

Put your heart in it.

Try to do it better than it ever has been done before.

Keep at it until you can do it perfectly.

Mortality statistics show, that: The locomotive not only has the right-of-way, but can always prove it.

Start Out—Is Right

New Ranch-hand from City: "Yes, I want a job and I think I can ride the range for you all right, but you better give me a gentle horse, as I have never ridden."

Corral Boss: "Oh, that's easy. Here's a young broncho what ain't ever been rode either. Y'u can start out together."

Foreign News

POLAND:
There is a great deal of house cleaning going on in the Government office. The President has down his expenses 40% and so have all the other officials, they hope in this way to meet all expenses this year, and by so doing will get the foreign loan that they have been after. The greatest expense continues to be the Army, as they have to keep such a large one on account of being wedged in between Russia and Germany.

SWEDEN:
All is well here, Sweden's money has the same value it had before the war. The Swedes have occupied their own country for 1,500 years and no foreign conquerors have ever held her soil.

FINLAND:
Twenty members of the Finnish Diet are women. Last year, for the first time in its history, this country exported more goods than it imported. The Government is helping the farmers by making them loans at a small interest rate to help them buy the land which they cultivate.

AUSTRIA:
Exports during September amounted to 80,000,000 gold crowns. Prosperity continues.

IRELAND:
Things do not look very cheerful in Ireland. Ulster still stands apart from the Free State; a dock strike has lasted over three months, and in Cork, shops and factories are shut down because they have no raw material. Mary MacSweney has asked all loyal Sinn Feiners not to use any liquor or tobacco so as to reduce the taxes to be paid to the Government. The railway engine drivers and firemen struck just as the Labor party came into power.

BELGIUM:
This country is busy with plans that would cause France and Germany to come together about the Reparation Fund.

GREAT BRITAIN:
A great number of workmen want more piece work and payment by results instead of fixed daily wages. Millions continue to be out of work.

ITALY:
Mussolini still continues to be the great hero to the Italians, there were great parades in his honor in many towns recently.

PERSIA:
Persia does not develop her natural resources, although there are rich coal deposits near her largest city, still the people there must pay $35.00 a ton for coal. When crops are good the grain rots in the fields because the country lacks railroads.

PANAMA:
A race of White Indians with flaxen hair has been discovered in the jungles of Eastern Panama.

JAPAN:
The Aso Volcano, one of the largest of the world, is reported active again. The Imperial Library of Tokio lost over 1,000,000 books by fire during the earth quake; the Government is sending Prof. Kenzo Takayangi to the United States to collect books. The Japanese are recovering quickly from the after effects of the earth quake. The banks are doing business as usual. It was proven that the American steel and concrete houses withstood the shocks best. American steel and lumber are in great demand.

CANADA:
About 16,000 immigrants are received by Canada in a month. More than two-thirds of these come over from the United States and England. Canada has a population of 10,000,000. It has fine trade with Europe, Asia, the United States, the West Indies, China and Japan.

Schramm-Johnson Drug Store Co.

Stores in Utah, Idaho, Wyoming and Nevada

Drugs and Kodaks. Stationery and Sundries

CANDY CIGARS SODA



Do You Know?

That the Firestone Tire Company offers a scholarship of $1,000.00 yearly for four consecutive years at any University, for the best essay written on a certain subject, which the company chooses. Why don't yon High School pupils try for it? The prize this year was awarded to Dorothy Louise Roberts, age 17, of Harlan, Kentucky. Address Firestone Tire Company, Washington, D. C., and find ont the subject for the next contest. Open to all High School pupils.

That trained carrier pigeons are bringing in large quantities of dope into the United States from Mexico.

That 183,352 tourists visited the Yellowstone National Park in 1923 and 3,000 tourists visited the Devil's Tower Monument in Wyoming during the year.

That Alaska will soon produce enough reindeer meat to supply the United States. It is estimated that in twenty-five years from now Alaska will produce 3 to 4 million of reindeer annually. They were introduced into Alaska so that the Esquimos would have something to do.

That various Governments are planning air voyages across the extreme northern part of America, to carry freight from Europe to Asia. This will be fine for Alaska, Point Barrow will be one of the stopping places. Look this up on your maps.

That in Saskatchewan a coal deposit of 34,000,000 tons has been discovered? And oil is now flowing right near the Arctic Circle.

That one-hundred ships, the greatest fleet ever gathered under the American Flag, will go to Panama for the winter maneuvers? Eighty-seven Aeroplanes will also go with the fleet. The Battleship Wyoming will be among them.

That every time the clock ticked twenty-eight minutes, last year, a person was killed on the highways of the United States; every 2½ minutes one was injured. The total deaths exceeded 15,000, total injured 1,700,000. Watch yourselves!!

That in a recent fire at Rock Springs 4,000 Coyote skins were lost?

That the new $1.00 bills have no Eagle on them. "But", says the Chicago American Lumberman, "they will continue to fly just the same."

Picked Out of the Scrap Pile

"KICKS"

The air still, has a slight tinge, or "Kick" from the holidays, though the atmosphere like the thermometer recently, has receded all too quickly.

A little of the Yuletide should be spread out through the intervening months, and a little Christmas woven in now and then, the thermometer would never reach zero, but like the Christmas tree, it is too soon stripped of its pretties, and thrown into discard.

Lack of proper interest and the "Kick" dies out too quickly, and unless a little cheer and thrill of some sort is kept in view and pictured just a little ahead to bolster us up, we recede not only to zero, but to 40 below. The thought of any change with a few anticipated thrills tends to keep the sporting particles in action, and gives your step a spring, and silent thrills from expectation. Whole districts and even nations have become milldewed from inactivity, and are in the class of back numbers. Don't wait for regular holidays, weave in little ones of your own. In the evenings and other opportune times, good music, genial companionship, good movies, takes you out of the dumps and gives these leisure hours the wanting "Kick", and without this anticipated action, you'll find yourself on the Toboggon.

Ever notice a tree leaning in an unnatural position? **That tree in nearly every instance falls the way it leans,** and usually long before its allotted time.

When lacking in interest in your work or in your surroundings, you become sullen and moody, there's countless trails that have not been mentioned in history, pack up the old burro, and hike out. There's a "Kick" found daily in the old placers, where there's a few colors always left unpanned, and while the old sluice-boxes and prospect holes have been abandoned years agone, there's big thrills in anticipation of hitting the main lode where the other fellow failed.

If you make first base in your daily game, the chances of your reaching home depends a great deal on your team mates. Playing too much to the grand stand is playing a losing game. **Team work on a winning team is where each player covers his own position.** Monetary compensation is yours, the "Kick" is for the Fans, yet the inward thrills from a winning home run gives you a "Kick" that is impressive and will not be erased from memory for all time.

"ONE OF US."

Keep Well

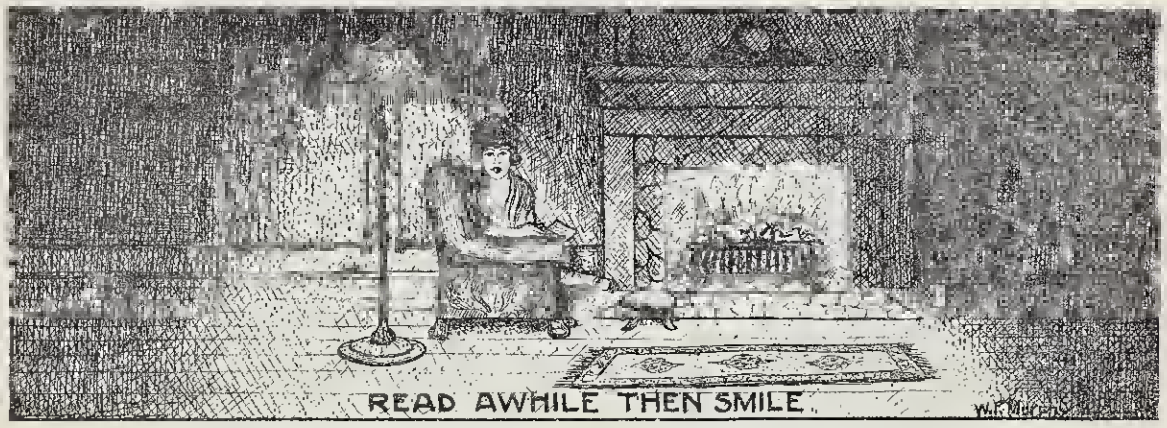
One cause of so much sickness during the winter months is living in houses that are kept **too** hot. The temperature in the living room should not go over seventy.

Sneeze or cough, if you feel you must,
But don't mix microbes with the dust;
When you feel the warning sniff,
Choke it in your handkerchief.

To avoid Pneumonia:
Don't stay in badly ventilated rooms,
Don't get too tired,
Don't drink liquor, but drink lots of good water.
If you have to nurse some one who is ill with pneumonia:
Don't stand in front of sick person's face,
Don't "take his breath".

Use a face mask. These masks are easily made, four layers of cheese cloth, eight inches by five, tied on by means of tapes.

Remember that sunshine is a good medicine. It would be hard to find a medicine that is cheaper and easier to take.



An Election Bet.

Bean: "I'll bet you anything you want to bet that Henry Ford will be our next President."

Jean: "How do you make that out?"

Bean: "Well, Ford is carrying three-fourth of the people now, isn't he? By 1924 he will be carrying them all."

Something to Worry About

From the Boston Transcript.

"You look blue, old man."

"I am blue. I've been rejected."

"Oh, cheer up! There are plenty of other girls, you know."

"Girls be hanged! It's an insurance company that has done the rejecting."

Heavenly Twins

"Well, Pat, do the twins make much noise nights?"

"Praise be to hiviu! Shure each wan cries so loud yez can't hear the ither wan."

—Boston Transcript.

An Experiment That Failed

Little Janie—"Mother, if baby was to swallow the goldfish, would he be able to swim like one?"

Mother—"Oh, my heavens, no, child. They'd kill him."

"But they didn't."—Phoenix.

A Bright Pupil

A class of boys had been studying physiology, and one day the master told them to write a composition on "The Spine."

Among the many papers sent in was the following: "The spine is a bunch of bones that runs up and down the back and holds the ribs. The skull sits on one end, and I sit on the other."

Too Soon

Hall Boy—"De man in room seben has done hang hisself!"

Hotel Clerk—"Hanged himself? Did you cut him down?"

Hall Boy—"No, sah! He ain't dead yet!"—Life.

Careless Arithmetic

"I am not much of a mathematician," said carelessness, "but I can add to your troubles; I can subtract from your earnings; I can multiply your aches and pains; I can divide your attention; I can take interest from your work, and can discount your chances for safety."

Same at Both Ends

Father—"Why is it that you are always at the bottom of the class?"

Johnny—"It doesn't make any difference, daddy, they teach the same at both ends."

Some Car!!

"How do you like your new car?" asked the Small Car Driver.

"Great," replied the Big Six Driver. "It runs so smoothly you can't feel it; not a bit of noise, you can't hear it. Perfect ignition, you can't smell a thing—and speed, why it whizzes! You can't see it!"

"Must be some car!" ventured the S. C. D. "Can't feel it, can't smell it, can't hear it, can't see it! How do you know it is there?"

"A Maiden's Prayer"

"Dear Lord! I ask nothing for myself! Only give my mother a son-in-law."—Exchange.

Lawless Proceeding

The teacher was giving the class a lecture on "Gravity."

"Now, children," she said, "it is the law of gravity that keeps us on this earth."

"But please, teacher," inquired one small child, "how did we stick on before the law was passed?"—The Tattler (London).

"Mother, was your name Pullman before you married daddy?" asked little Frances.

"No, dear," replied the mother; "what made you think so?"

"Well, I just wondered. I see that name on most of our towels."

Dead Men Tell No Tales

A quack doctor was holding forth upon his medicines to a rural audience. "Yes, gentlemen," he said, "I have sold these pills for twenty-five years, and never heard a word of complaint. Now, what does that prove?"

Voice in the crowd: "That dead men tell no tales."

Hello, the Club

"Hello, the Club! Is my husband there? Not there, you say? But wait—I haven't even told you my name."

"Say, lady, there ain't nobody's husband here never," was the darkey's reply.

Black and Blue Jay.

UNDER THE EIGHT HOUR LAW

For example: There are 365 days in a year. "You spend 16 hours each day in recreation or sleep. This amounts to 244 days and leaves but 121 days. Sundays you do not work, which takes off 52 days, so there is left but 69 days.

"Every Saturday you have a half day off, which deducts 26 days, leaving but 43 days. Lunch hours amounts to 19 days, which brings the figure to 24 days. Two weeks' vacation each year deducts 14 days, which leaves 10 days.

"Legal holidays number 9 days, which shows you actually work but one day each year. And if you are sick at all, you owe the company money!"

Commenting on this, "some arguments are sane, and some otherwise."

Hard Question

Willie—"Pa, teacher says we are here to help others."

Pa—"Yes, that's so."

Willie—"Well, what are the others here for?"

—New Zealand Farmer.

Not Exactly Shocked

"Your daughter has promised to marry me. Will you forgive my taking her away from you?"

"Forgive you! Why that's what the party was for."

—London Punch.

Sunshine

Edward: "You are the sunshine of my life! You alone reign in my heart. Without you life is but a dreary cloud."

Eva: "Is this a proposal or a weather report?"

DISAPPOINTING

Really, now,
Girls
Isn't it
Awful
To be
Watching
A sunset
With him
And have
Him say
"How beautiful!"
And then
Find that
He's really
Looking at
The sunset?

—The Rocky Mt. News.

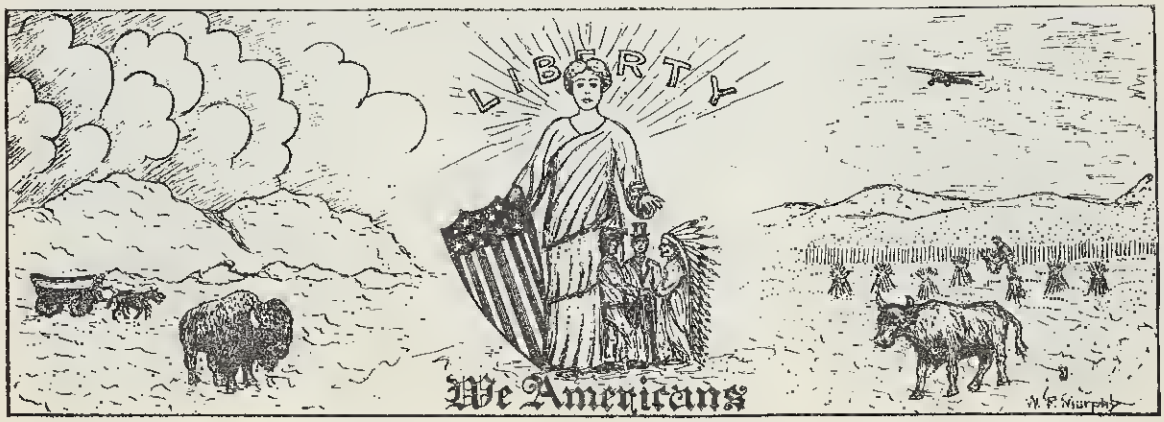
Easy Marks

(Scene, Germany; Time, now.)

Railroad Ticket Agent—"Here, you must have your baggage examined before you can leave."

Traveler—"That isn't my baggage; that's my pocketbook."





Two Great Americans

February brings us the birthdays of two great Americans. The one we affectionately call "The Father of his Country," the other is he who saved the Union for "all the world."

It will do us much good to pause and take a little time this month to think about them. Both started life with small means—one actually suffering for the bare necessities—and both rose to the highest position that our country could honor them with. Today they are not alone our greatest Americans, but their work and their ideals hold a place in the hearts and minds of all the world: George Washington—Abraham Lincoln.

George Washington.

The world knows of George Washington as a patriot, soldier and statesman. Our readers will be interested in the human side of the man. George Washington was born in Bridges Creek, Westmoreland County, Virginia, February 22nd, 1732. He was the fifth child of Augustine Washington, who was of the third generation of Washingtons who had lived in America. George's father was a planter who died before the boy was twelve years of age, which prevented sending him to school in England, his schooling confined to that available in Colonial Virginia. At the age of sixteen he left school to begin work as a surveyor for his father's friend, Lord Fairfax. He worked for Lord Fairfax until he was nineteen, meanwhile studying mathematics and the manual of military tactics. At the age of twenty the Governor of Virginia made him a major and the Adjutant General of all the Virginia Militia. At this time France sought to take the great country west of the Alleghanies from England, sending 1,500 men from Canada to build a fort on Lake Erie. In the dead of winter the Governor sent Washington across the mountains to warn the French not to tresspass on the country claimed by England. All this took place at an age when many young men are yet in school. When the Colonies broke with England, Washington took the side of his people and was a member of the First and Second Continental Congress. Then came war, and the battles of Lexington and Concord, and the Continental Congress made Washington Commander-in-Chief.

He was over six feet in height, plain of feature, with blue-grey eyes, slow of speech, very reserved but of great moral and physical courage. George Washington, though quiet and gentle, did not know what fear was. In 1775 he raised 1,000 men at his own expense and took no pay for his own services. At Boston on July 2nd, 1775, he found the Colonial Army but a mob, untrained and without arms, other than shotguns and pikes. The story of suffering, starvation and discouragement experienced by the weak little army of Americans is too long to tell here. The crossing of the Delaware River on Christmas night, 1776, through pitchy darkness and grinding ice; his men half clad, with a march of nine miles to Trenton in sleet and snow, only to defeat the Hessian soldiers of the enemy, which gave him 900 prisoners; the recrossing of the river and the victory at Princeton were the beginning of his career. Other victories, mingled with defeated plans, came to Washington; and then came criticism, jealousy and the refusal of Congress to give him the money to pay the pittance due his men. It was then that George Washington, rising to the greatness of the task before him, resolved to go through, come what might. There were bright spots in Washington's sky that comforted him; the help of La Fayette and the stirring words of many English statesmen, such as Edmund Burke who, with others, pleaded for justice for their American countrymen.

Executive Mansion,
Washington, Nov. 21, 1864.

To: Mrs. Bixby, Boston, Mass.
Dear Madam:

I have been shown in the files of the War Department, a statement of the Adjutant General of Mass., that you are the mother of five sons who have died gloriously on the field of battle. I feel how weak and fruitless must be any word of mine which should attempt to beguile you from the grief of a loss so overwhelming. But I cannot refrain from tendering you the consolation that may be found in the thanks of the republic they died to save. I pray that our Heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of your bereavement, and leave you only the cherished memory of the loved and lost, and the solemn pride that must be yours to have laid such a costly sacrifice upon the altar of freedom.

Yours very sincerely and respectfully,
A. LINCOLN.

In 1918 a grateful nation completed in the City of Washington a memorial to their great, fearless, sorrowful hearted President, which is said to equal in richness and beauty the greatest memorial building of the Old World.

On the left interior wall of the Lincoln memorial is carved the address delivered by Lincoln at the dedication of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, November 19th, 1863:

"Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

"Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting-place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

"But in a larger sense, we can not dedicate—we can not consecrate—we can not hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

On the opposite wall the immortal words of his second inaugural address are carved:

"Neither party expected for the war the magnitude or the duration which it has already attained. Neither anticipated that the cause of the conflict might cease when, or even before the conflict itself should cease. Each looked for an easier triumph, and a result less fundamental and astounding. Both read the same Bible and pray to the same God, and each invokes His aid against the other. It may seem strange that any men should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces, but let us judge not, that we be not judged. The prayer of both could not be answered. That of neither has been answered fully. The Almighty has His own purposes. 'Woe unto the world because of offenses, for it must needs be that offenses come; but woe to that man by whom the offenses cometh!'

"If we shall suppose that American slavery is one of those offenses which, in the providence of God, must needs come, but which having continued through His appointed time, He now wills to remove, and that He gives to both North and South this terrible war as the woe due to those by whom the offense came, shall we discern there any departure from those divine attributes which the believers in a living God always ascribe to Him? Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondsman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until

every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, that the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.

"With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphans, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and a lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

Yearly, thousands of Americans, young and old, whole schools of children trooping in from neighboring states, North and South, stand uncovered under the shadow of the gigantic statue of Abraham Lincoln while they read out of the carven words the deep impressions and high resolves that go toward the making of true Americans. To read Lincoln's great utterances gives one the feeling of standing alone in a great forest of tall pines, the wind soughing through their tops.

Americans leaving through a certain exit of Westminster Abbey in London, the shrine that has received all that was mortal of England's greatest soldiers, poets and kings, from the reign of Edward the Confessor, A. D. 1042, down, are brought face to face with a magnificent statue of the Commoner, Lincoln, who paid the supreme sacrifice for the principle of human rights. Like those whose ashes rest in Westminster, Lincoln too "belongs to the ages."

LINCOLN, THE GREAT COMMONER

When the great Norn Mother saw the Whirl Wind Hour,
Greatening and darkening as it hurried on,
She bent the strenuous Heavens, and came down,
To make a man to meet the Mortal need,
She took the tried clay of the common earth,
Dashed through it all a strain of prophecy;
Then mixed a laughter with the serious stuff,
It was a stuff to wear for centuries,
A man that matched the mountains and compelled
The stars to look our way and honor us.

—Edwin Markham.

New York Life Insurance Company *for*

SAVING AND PROTECTION

Life insurance provides the best medium for the practicing of thrift and saving, because it makes a man save. With other systems of savings a man can start and stop and start all over again, and can lose all the benefit of savings acquired by giving way to a single impulse to spend. He can quickly spend his savings in some highly tempting, unreasonable luxury or investment; but when a man starts to save his money through life insurance, which requires and enforces systematic savings, he can make himself independent in a few years, and there is no way for him to be defeated in his purpose, as a life insurance policy demands his regular and persistent savings to the fund for his future comfort. In the meanwhile, a man is protecting his family to the extent of many times the amount of the annual savings required.

There are many thousands of American people who would have saved systematically in no other way, who have been able to save and assure themselves in their older years by means of the systematic thrift required by life insurance.

This sort of thrift, the kind that continues steadily from year to year, is one of the things that is helping to build up America and that is making America more than ever the greatest of all nations, because it is building up a national character of thrift and savings among the working people.

Family savings with insurance brings family prosperity and family prosperity means national prosperity. The man who gets the life insurance habit is the man who is doing the most for himself and his country because he is protecting the greatest gifts of all—**life and love for his family.** The road is open to every man if he will only start before it is too late.

President Coolidge says, "There is no argument against the taking of life insurance and there is no medium of protection that is better than insurance."

Grover Cleveland said, "Life insurance will live to bless our people as long as America and civilization lasts, and will endure and grow as long as civilized man, while living, takes forethought of the event of death."

The following is what the New York Life Insurance Company did for the people of the country during 1922:

Paid to living policy holders, $128,896,467.39; to the families of those who died, $33,737,607.22; to the policy holders, $40,566,432.00 interest or dividends. In 1923 the Company paid $48,769,410.00 interest or dividends.

Can you afford to be without life insurance?

DAN G. MARSHALL, *Special Representative*

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

ROCK SPRINGS, WYOMING ◻ 216 First National Bank Building

Our own Wyoming poet, David G. Thomas, wrote this poem for The Young Men's Column.

CHEER UP, CHEER UP

Cheer up, young man, nor frown nor fret
Because of things you did not get;
Another effort, one more leap,
May land you safely on the heap
That spells success; then go on straight,
Well fortified for any fate.
There's nectar, plenty, in life's cup,
But ere you drink the draught—cheer up.

Cheer up if you would see the light
Dispel the gloom that comes with night.
So with the sun from day to day
Proceed, and you will find the way
Bedecked with flowers of every hue,
And ever beckoning to you;
Then, in life's evening, when you sup,
You'll fret no more—if you cheer up.

Mothers' Department

THE MINER'S WIFE

In the gray of early morning, aroused from needed rest,
By the sirens shrill alarming, she's up with vim and zest.
The aroma from the bacon and heaps of griddle cakes,
No chef in all creation can beat what mother bakes.
Abustling and hustling with no complaint in life,
That's mother in the morning—A smiling miner's wife.

Her beauty's early faded, this while her sisters sleep,
Her toil is timely graded, with little time to weep.
Surroundings close enveloped, give trifles no concern,
Just a doin' for her men folks, kinda lovin' each in turn,
Considerate of her neighbor, fact everything in life
Has really honest comfort, from our prudent miner's wife.

She greets you in the passing with a natural friendly smile,
A kinda easing troubles, and makes the game worth while.
Her few words kindly spoken, crowds shadows into night,
And leaves the day much brighter, a setten things aright.
A code that sets a standard, and her's are free from strife,
Formalist of the old school, but just a miner's wife.

She's rarely in the spotlight, has a system all her own,
Her pleasure's mostly knitten, and comforts of the home.
She muses on tradition, her confidants are few,
Not looking for position as her social sisters do.
No malice held for others, her thoughts are to devise
And smooth out others' troubles; consistent miner's wife.

THE FIRST SANDWICH

The first sandwich so called, was made of two large slabs of bread with a slice of ham between and was devoured by the fourth Earl of Sandwich. This Earl was very fond of gambling and did not want to take the time to get a regular meal while playing cards, so he would order the servants to bring him slices of bread and ham.

The most womanly woman today is the one that works. It may be housework, home tending, any kind of work for women—anything except idleness.—Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt.

Snow Apples with Maple Syrup or Cream.

Adapted from Chef of U. P. R. R.

Select large firm apples—one for each person—peel and remove center of core. Place each one on a square piece of cheese cloth, large enough to cover apple completely. Before tying the edges of the cloth together at the top, place around the apple one and a half tablespoonsful of raw rice, then securely tie the cloth together at the top allowing a little space for the rice to swell. Drop into a large pot of boiling water which has been salted a little. Boil until all the apples are tender, when done remove the apples and allow them to drain. Then remove the cheese cloth, and you will find that the rice has completely enveloped the apple making it look like a snow ball. Serve with maple syrup or cream.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO YOUNG WOMEN

There will be a prize given for an essay written by a young woman from fifteen to twenty years of age, the subject to be written upon is "How to make a Home Attractive."

As the January issue of the Magazine was so delayed in being sent out, we will extend the time of sending in the essays to March 10, 1924.

The prize winner will be announced, and the prize essay published in our April issue. Only daughters of the employes of the Union Pacific and Washington Union Coal Companies are eligible to this contest. Essays should be concisely written and sent to the Editor, Room 304, First National Bank Building, Rock Springs, Wyoming.

WOODEN COAL

Out West they used to burn buffalo chips, cobs, hay, corn and whatnot instead of coal, but these things hardly were ranked as fuel. "equal to anthracite." The latter claim, however, is made for pressed sawdust briquets, now being manufactured in the State of Washington. It is announced that tests show this "wooden coal" to be 97 per cent carbon, 2 per cent volatile and 1 per cent ash. It can be briquetted for $6 a ton, according to those interested. The enterprise would depend upon the great waste piles of sawmills for its raw material.—Coal Age.

COAL MINE DEVELOPMENT IN WEST VIRGINIA

Fifty new mine plants were put in operation in West Virginia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, according to the annual report of the State Department of Mines. In the same period 43 new power plants were constructed and 81 fans.

One of the most important equipment improvements made, indicating at the same time the growth of the industry, was the purchase of 8,235 mine cars, the Logan field leading with 1,329, the McDowell mines coming second with 1,144 cars, followed by Fayette mines with 1,113 and Raleigh mines with 1,070. In all 85 new tipples were built, Logan having 9 of such structures to its credit, Raleigh 8, Fayette 7, Greenbrier 7 and Monongalia 7.

Companies operating in the state built 828 new houses for miners, Wyoming county mines building the largest number, 114. Another important addition to equipment was locomotives. There were 187 new locomotives put in use, Logan mines obtaining the largest number, 35. McDowell and Raleigh county mines purchased 23 and 24 locomotives, respectively. There were 124 new mine openings; Preston county led in such development, with the opening of 18 new mines, McDowell county ranking next with 11 new openings.—From Coal Age.

Women are optimists; they always believe their daughters will marry better men than they did.



Social Items

ROCK SPRINGS
By H. T.

Steve Angelovic visited his parents a few weeks ago, his home is now in Boulder.

We offer congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Amandes Dongatti on the birth of a son; Mr. and Mrs. Joe Katich on the birth of a daughter, and Mr. and Mrs. Bergaino on the birth of a daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. Mike Palko and their children have returned to Rock Springs after having lived in Oregon for some time.

Miss Zlata Kruljac and Anton Velega were united in marriage by Rev. Schfferer, Sunday afternoon, after the marriage ceremony an elaborate wedding dinner was served. The bride recently came from Jugo Slavia, and was a resident of this locality but a few months. The couple will make their home in Rock Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. Parzymieso entertained at a dinner party Thursday evening, January 3rd, in honor of the twenty-fifth wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Alex Angelovic. Mr. and Mrs. Angelovic have spent the entire twenty-five years in Rock Springs.

A sum of $26.62 was donated from the Rock Springs schools to the Harding Memorial Fund.

The basket-ball men of the Rock Springs High School organized a club known as "The Tigers", their motto is "Fight hard, but win clean."

We regret to have to report the death of Tony Matasevich. The deceased is survived by a widow and one child. We tender our sympathy to them.

RELIANCE
By Ed.

We extend our congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hamblin on the birth of a daughter, born December 21st, 1923.

To Mr. and Mrs. William Lisk we also offer our congratulations on the birth of a son, born on Christmas Eve, 1923.

We are glad to inform the friends of Mr. Dan Hanlow, that he is at home again doing well. He has been ill at the Hospital for several weeks, with pneumonia.

The following Reliance people are at the Wyoming General Hospital: Joe Miller, ill with pneumonia. Pat Ryan, suffering with dislocated knee. Joe Smith with crushed foot. Here's hoping for a speedy recovery for all of them.

The Schools are much in need of a library. Wouldn't it be a nice thing for the children to give an entertainment in the Spring to raise funds to buy books for a library? I am sure all the grown ups would be glad to come and contribute their mite.

RIALTO THEATRE
ROCK SPRINGS

Presenting Every Attraction of Merit that Comes West

PANTAGES VAUDEVILLE ROAD SHOW
EVERY SUNDAY

MONDAY, FEB. 11
The Greatest Mystery Play on the American Stage
The Cat and the Canary

The Pick of all Motion Pictures
MON.-TUES, FEB. 4-5.
RICHARD BARTHELMESS in
The Fighting Blade

WED, FEB. 6
Jealous Husbands
Earl Williams - Jane Novak - Ben Alexander

THURS.-FRI., FEB. 7-8.
James Cruze's Latest Production
To the Ladies

SAT., FEB. 9.
JOHNNIE HYNES in
Little Johnny Jones

Lincoln's Birthday — TUES., FEB. 12 — Matinee & Night
WM. S. HART'S return to the screen
Wild Bill Hickock
The Story of the Founding of Denver.

SAT, FEB. 16.
MRS. WALLACE REID in
Human Wreckage

RIALTO'S 3RD ANNIVERSARY
MON., FEB. 18.
RIN-TIN-TIN the famous police dog, in
Where the North Begins
SPECIAL MATINEE 4:15
Package of Candy to All School Children
EXTRA: Pinkie Daniels Comedy

PERMANENT ATTRACTION **RIALTO ORCHESTRA**

Mrs. Holliday entertained Mr. and Mrs. Odee with a dinner recently, the chicken that was served came from a farm in Minnesota.

Several of the Larkin Clubs are ready to disband as each member has received a premium. The life of a Larkin Club is about ten weeks. Of course, it is their privilege to reorganize at any time that they wish to do so.

Mr. and Mrs. Odee entertained with a supper and a Five Hundred party.

We extend congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. John Besso, they were married early in January.



Carl Perko, the three year old son of Mrs. Perko of Winton. His father, Paul Perko, a miner, died two years ago.

CUMBERLAND

By B.

The Kensington Club was organized in December with twelve Charter members. Mrs. G. A. Brown was elected president, and Mrs. Evan Reese secretary. This club will meet the first and third Thursday of every month. We will be interested in keeping in touch with the activities of this club.

A Union Sunday School was organized Sunday morning, January 6th, at 10:30 with twenty-three present. The following ladies have offered to take charge of the various classes: Mrs. R. S. Ware, Mrs. T. J. Dodds, Mrs. E. Ilusman, Miss Katherine Vehar, Mrs. A. P. Maupin, Miss M. M. Martin. Mrs. Ware will lead the Bible Class for women. We send out best wishes for the success of this important undertaking.

About sixty children attended the first dancing class of the season held at the Amusement Hall. This will be followed by a series of dances given for the young people and the little ones, every Saturday at 2 o'clock. All are welcome, boys and girls alike. William Stringfellow assisted by playing the piano. Thanks are due William for his good playing.

On Wednesday, January 9th, a card party was given by the Kensington Club of Camp No. 1. Five Hundred was played. There were no prizes but a mighty fine lunch was served.

The Community dance for young and old was held January 12th. At midnight a fine repast was served.



Mr. and Mrs. Frank Buchanan rejoice in the birth of a baby girl, born January 6th. A Sunday child at that!

Christmas Day for the Greeks, January 7th, was celebrated in a quiet way.

The Carnival given by the Recreation Committee of the L. D. S. Church at Camp No. 2 was a tremendous success.

A branch of the Mutual Association called "The Sea Gull Girls" had a dance on January 4th. Girls belonging to this group are all under the age of fourteen.

The Ladies Relief Society of Camp No. 2 meet every Tuesday. Their bazaar netted over $200.00.

We regret to announce the death of Norris Wilson, age 33, of pneumonia. This is a great loss to the family, which consists of a wife and four children. The community will also miss him greatly as he was of pleasing personality and an industrious worker.

TONO

By W. H.

The Community Club has been organized by the ladies of Tono. The Club is social only and is open for all women who care to attend. Meetings will be held twice each month during the winter, and if we men are real lucky we might possibly be invited some night to show the women the more intricate and finer parts of card games.

Miss Ivey Clark was married December 23, 1923, to Mr. Archie Hawkins of Bucoda, Wash. Miss Clark is well and favorably known by all who have resided in Tono, having come here with her parents in 1907 at the opening of the Tono mine.

For several years Miss Clark has been employed at the Company store here in Tono and her jovial disposition and good cheer has made her a host of friends. We extend congratulations and best wishes and may good fortune attend her.

Miss Lucile Way who is attending the Washington State Normal School at Ellensburg, and Miss Elizabeth Peterson who is attending the State Normal School at Bellingham, have been spending their vacations at the homes of their parents in Tono.

Within the last six weeks the Titus Ford Agency in Centralia have sold seven new Ford Coupes in Tono. Weather conditions in Eastern Washington are rapidly converting open car users to the closed car. There are now 22 closed cars in Tono while 3 years ago there were but 2 or 3.

Miss Maude Cowell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Cowell of Tono, was married December 22, 1923, to Mr. Frank Nicholson of Seattle. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's parents after which dinner was served to the invited guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson left for a short auto trip and will be at home to their many friends at 844 East 66th street, Seattle, Wash., after January 1, 1924.

CHILDREN'S PAGE



Dear Boys and Girls:

We were indeed pleased to receive so many correct answers to the riddle given in the January issue of the Magazine.

Below are the names of those who sent in the correct answers. We would like to publish some of the letters but haven't room this time, hope to do so soon, however.

Do not fail to try to work out the Puzzle given in this issue.

THE EDITOR,

Room 304, First National Bank Bldg., Rock Springs, Wyoming.

The letter "e" was the answer to the riddle in the January Magazine. Correct answers were sent in by

Jackson Emery	Ruth Redshaw
Alberta Pryde	Doris Robinson
Annie Hodgson	Mabel Wright
Frank Clark	Nellie Olofron

Florence Mephi

Androcles and the Lion

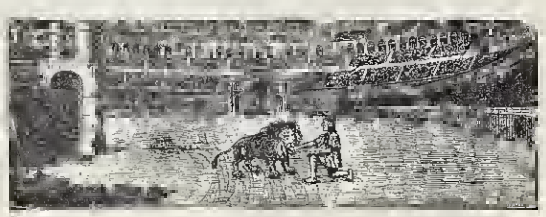
Many hundreds of years ago there lived in Rome a very rich man who owned many white slaves. Among these slaves was one whose name was Androcles. This slave was a fine young man, who tried to do right, and who studied whenever he had a little time to spare. The more he studied, the more he thought that he ought to be free. The rich man who owned him, was very mean to his slaves and would often times have them whipped terribly.

So one day Androcles decided that he would run away and try to get to some country far to the North of Rome. He waited until it was dark and then ran as fast as he could to the forest right North of Rome; he got there safely and spent the night hiding. In the morning when he woke up he found a lion lying next to him, this lion seemed to be in great pain and kept holding up his right paw, he did not try to hurt Androcles. Of course, Androcles was dreadfully frightened at first but when he saw that the lion was not going to hurt him he looked at the lion's paw and there found a large thorn that was hurting the lion so much. He pulled the thorn out and the lion was so pleased that he licked Androcles' hand to show how grateful he was.



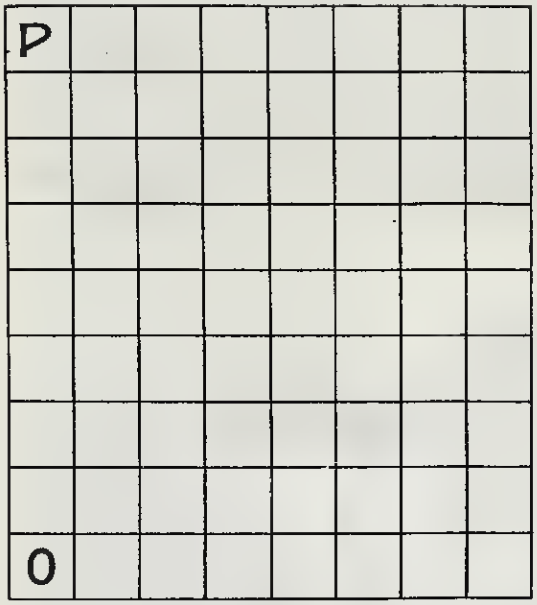
For many weeks Androcles lived in the forest always walking toward the north, but one day the men, who had been sent out by his master to capture him, found him while he was sleeping and took him back to Rome in chains; when they got there they threw him into prison. His master, the rich man, was very angry at Androcles for running away and decided that he would have him thrown into the Arena to be eaten up by the wild beasts. They used to let these beasts, lions, tigers and aurochs, get very hungry so they would devour the people put into the Arena.

Finally the day came and Androcles was pushed into the center of the Arena and left alone. Then one of the gates was opened and a lion came jumping into the Arena, he roared terribly and rushed at Androcles, ready to eat him for he was very hungry—but suddenly he stopped—sniffed at Androcles, licked his hands and lay down at his feet. What had happened? The people around were terribly surprised and asked each other, "What has happened? "Why doesn't the lion kill the slave?" Because you know people at that time liked these cruel games.



Androcles was very much surprised also, he had been prepared for death and now the lion would not kill him. He looked very closely at the lion and what do you think he saw? Well, he saw that it was the same lion whom he had helped by pulling the thorn out of his paw, many months ago in the forest. Then Androcles told his story to the people and they became very much excited and made the Emperor give Androcles his freedom. The Emperor also allowed Androcles to keep the lion.

Androcles left Rome with his lion and lived happily for many years in one of the Northern countries.



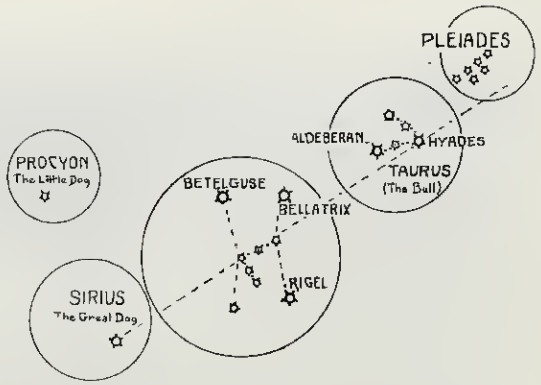
This represents the cells of a prison. The prisoner is in the upper left hand cell marked "P". He is told that he may have his freedom if he can get to the lower left hand cell marked "O". But he must pass through **every** cell and pass through only **once** although he may go to his own cell marked "P" as often as he wishes.

Look Up

Look up into the southeastern sky about eight-thirty in the evening and you will find SIRIUS, "The Great Dog," the brightest of all stars. It is very near to us, only about forty-five million of million of miles away. ORION, the constellation which the printer "pied" in the January issue (what do printers know about stars anyway) is above and to the right of SIRIUS. BETELGUSE is orange red, BELLATRIX is yellow and RIGEL is bluish-white.

Again look above and to the right and see the rose-red star ALDEBRAN of the constellation "Taurus the Bull;" still further up and to the right are the PLEIADES, and furthest to the left, half way between the "Great Dog" and the PLEIADES is PROYCON "The Little Dog." Each of the circles encloses a separate constellation.

This month our story is of the PLEIADES, or the "Seven Sisters," as they are frequently called. The PLEIADES always fly before ORION. ORION always goes across the heavens chasing the PLEIADES.



The PLEIADES were daughters of Atlas, and Atlas was the God who held the earth on his shoulders. One day ORION saw them and chased them over the earth, they called to Jupiter for help, he saved them by taking them up to the Heavens and making them a constellation or a group of stars. There were seven of them, but you can only see six, as it is said that one of them left her place in the Heavens because she did not want to see the great city of Troy destroyed. Troy was a wonderful city in Asia Minor. I shall tell you about that in the March number of the Magazine.

WHY NOT?

Children, why don't you get up more plays? You all must know the story of "Alice in Wonderland!" If you do not, ask your teacher to read it to you.

Now, this story has been dramatized—that means, written like a play—has three acts, and about thirty children can take part in it. Would it not be nice to have a play like that in April or May? You can get it by writing to the "Dramatic Publishing Company, Mount Morris, Illinois.

Each number of the Magazine will contain at least one inspiring poem. Save your magazine and at the end of the year a prize will be given to each mine worker's child, boy or girl, under fifteen years of age, whose teacher certifies to his or her ability to recite six of the poems published from memory.

The poem "Work", by Angela Morgan, was published in January, and Rudyard Kipling's famous poem "If" will be found in this issue.

Trustful

The tramp knocked at the farmhouse door and asked for the farmer. To that worthy he presently recited a tale of woe, and asked for a job.

"Yes, you can have a job," said the farmer. "You could gather eggs for me if you are certain that you won't steal any."

The tramp choked with gratitude and emotion.

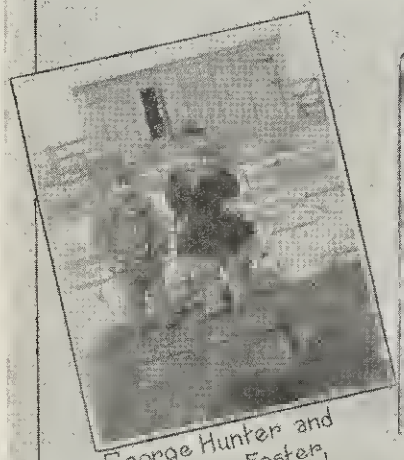
"Sir," he said, with eyes brimful of unshed tears, "you could trust me with any mortal thing on earth. For twenty years I was manager of a bath-house, and I never took a single bath!"

Outside

"I sent a quarter to a fellow who advertised to tell you how to take out wrinkles in the face."

"And did he tell you?"

"He did. He said, 'Walk out in the open air at least once a day, and the wrinkles will go out with you.' "—Boy's Life.



George Hunter and Blanche Foster, Reliance



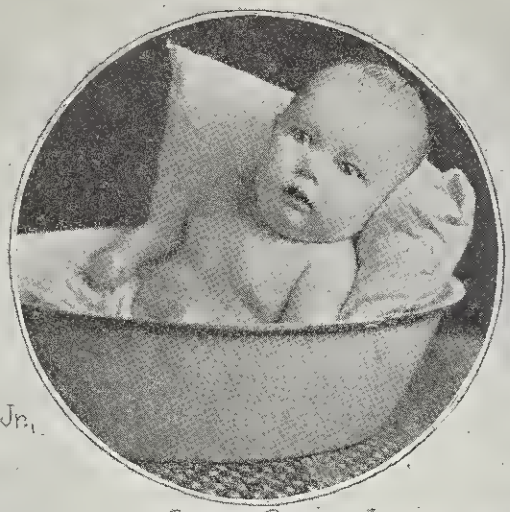
John, Jr. and Beth Lee, Hanna



Olive Frances and Dorothy Jean Wilson, Cumberland



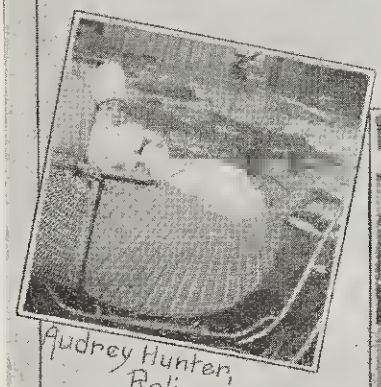
George A. Brown, Jr., Cumberland



James Reese, Jr. Cumberland



Katherine and Mary Fearn, Cumberland



Audrey Hunter, Reliance



Katherine Jean Swainson, Rock Springs



Jack H. Pfisterer, Hanna



John and Barbara Lee, Rock Springs

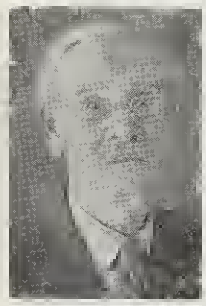


It is the desire of the Magazine to secure and publish stories of the old days and of the men who helped build up the Union Pacific Coal Company and its younger cousin, the Washington Union Coal Company. We shall welcome suggestions for this page.

THEODORE P. HENKELL

By T. H. Butler.

Mr. Theodore P. Henkell was born in Sweden in 1844. He was educated in the land of his birth and came to America in 1868, locating at Omaha, Nebraska, where he immediately found employment with the Bridge and Building Department of the Union Pacific, being a carpenter by trade. Later he left Omaha and came to Rock Springs, where he entered the service of the Union Pacific Coal Company as a miner in 1870. Mr. Henkell was then transferred to Carbon where he worked for the Coal Company until 1890, when he was injured by falling down an air shaft. Upon recovery, he became interested in politics and was made County Clerk in Carbon, serving as such until 1893 when he again entered the service of the Union Pacific Coal Company, where he remained until 1923, at which time he retired and is now enjoying a well earned rest at Denver, Colorado.



Mr. Henkell is a Mason of high degree, an Odd Fellow, a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World. He is a man highly esteemed by all who know him and has made a creditable record in all work that he has undertaken, honorable in all business affairs and of kind and generous nature. To know him is to love and respect him, and he richly deserves the rest that he is now enjoying. May he be with us for many a year to come, and we should all emulate his example in following out our life's work.

ROCK SPRINGS, WYOMING

By W. K. Lee

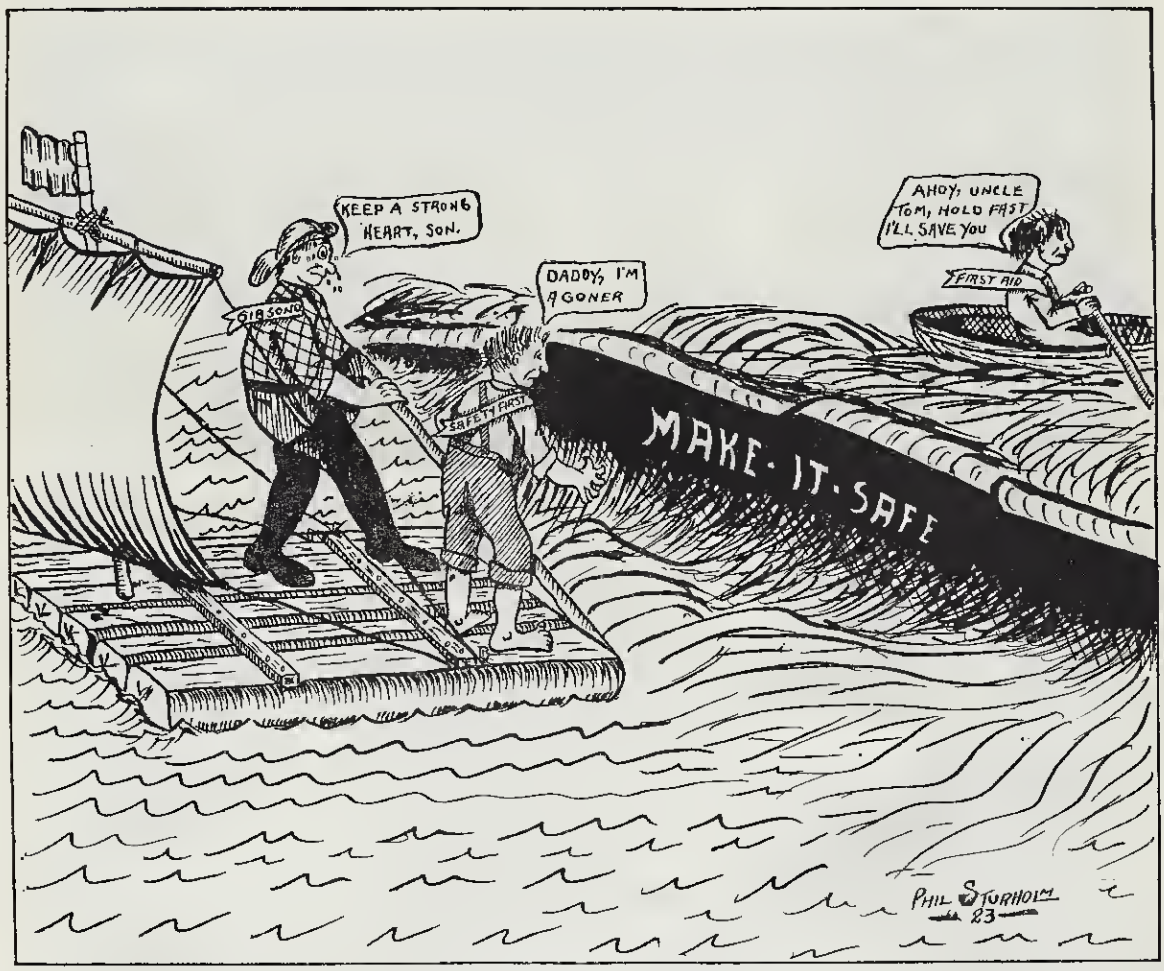
The town takes its name from a spring located a short distance north, and was given to it by the Union Pacific Railway in 1869. This spring has gone dry, due probably to the underground movement in No. 1 Mine. The early history of the town dates back to 1849, when the Old Emigrant Trail first passed through No. 6 Camp, thence on to California. These were the days of the "Argonauts." The Government established the stage station in 1850 and The Overland Stage Station was located at this spring. On the hill just to the west of the station are several graves of those who died while enroute to the New El Dorado.

In 1867 the present town site of Rock Springs was a mere sagebrush, greasewood, and alkali flat, over which roamed great herds of antelope (now almost extinct) and flocks of sage chickens. It was at this time that Archibald and Duncan came here looking up coal lands. They also opened a small store at No. 6 Mine near the stage station, which they afterward moved to what is now the site of Blairtown, and where they opened a coal mine. The first coal mines in Rock Springs were operated by the Wyoming Coal and Mining Company under the management of Thomas Wardell, now dead. Up to 1869 there were no houses on the present site of the town with the exception of a few dug-outs on the banks of Bitter Creek, which intersects the town. The oldest house in Rock Springs dates back to 1870, moved here from Point of Rocks, probably by Wm. H. Mellor, one of the pioneer officials of the Wyoming Coal and Mining Company, and the Coal Department of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, as the Union Pacific Coal Company was once known.

It was not until 1870 that Rock Springs really started to make itself known. At that time Jno. Jarvie and Jos. L. Young erected a store and saloon building on North Front Street, near the present offices of the Green River Water Works Company. The first church services were held during this year at Blairtown or Old Town, the Reverend Mr. Lynn officiating. An orchestra was started at this time by Mrs. D. M. Thayer (now deceased), John Ludvigsen playing the accordion. Dances were held in the school house. The orchestra was augmented by Jim Skedd. The first Postmaster was O. C. Smith. The Post Office was located in Beckwith-Quinn & Co.'s store on South Front Street. In 1875 the population of Rock Springs was about 200. The Independent, now the Rocket, and the Miner were the pioneer newspapers, the former being established in 1885 and the latter shortly afterward. In 1887 the Sweetwater Bank, now the First National Bank, started in business. 1887 saw the completion of the pipe line of the Green River Water Works Company. This came as a great blessing to the people of Rock Springs, who prior to that time obtained their domestic water from tank wagons, the water being hauled here in railroad cars from Green River and Point of Rocks.

The town was incorporated November 13th, 1888, with William H. O'Donnell as its first mayor.

The Rock Springs we know today is vastly improved over the pioneer town, and all feel it will continue to grow, until it reaches a city of imposing proportions.



The versatility of Artist Sturholm is evidenced by the fact that while remote from almost any kind of water, he is not afraid to tackle the Pacific Ocean when he wants to MAKE IT SAFE.

A LETTER WITHOUT ADDRESS OR DATE

"Editor:

I have read the January Magazine and think it very interesting. I would like to ask the Superintendents, Mine Foremen, and the Miners, a question. How could the coal miners be induced to load clean, marketable coal, whereby the miners would have steady work through the summer months?"

(Signed) "A MINER."

Dear Mr. Miner:

The Editor, who is a woman and not experienced in coal matters, has referred your question to one of the Coal Company's officials for answer, and he asks me to say:

"We appreciate the interest taken by this man, whose name is unknown to us, in the welfare of the property, its product, and his fellow mine workers, their wives and children.

"Loading clean coal will help solve the problem of irregular employment that curses the mining industry, and the loading of clean coal will pay the individual big returns in the form of that personal satisfaction that follows work well done. The real task that confronts the industry is that of so reducing the number of mines and men so as to more nearly balance the demand.

"What the industry needs is a getting together of the mine workers and the operators on a basis that will actually increase the mine workers' annual wage, and this can only be done by each man deciding in his own mind to work regularly, to load clean coal, to try to save material, which is a large item of mine cost, and most of all try to avoid accident to himself and his fellow workers. Suspensions and strikes in union fields have in the past led to the development of non-union mines in adjoining states, where great savings in costs have been made by reason of the individual worker taking a deeper interest in his work and in the size and quality of his output.

"The coal industry can produce coal without paying starvation wages, a condition that should not be tolerated in this rich country, but to earn a fair annual wage the men in the mines must expect to work more days than they can, as things now are. The Union Pacific and Washington Union Coal Companies are trying to develop steady employment for their employes, but the real co-operation of our men is necessary to this result.

"During the war the housewives of America saved thousands of tons of sugar, a spoonful at a time. The miners can do as much toward ending suspensions and strikes if they will go to it, and we think your national and state officials will help you. In any case give them a chance to say what they thing before

listening to the wild talk of incendiary speech makers. The mine workers and operators can solve the problem of steadier work if they go at it honestly.''

The Editor desires to say that while the Magazine seeks to avoid labor discussions, it will publish sensible, helpful suggestions presented by the mine workers and their families.

AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY

My name is Molly. I first saw the light of day in the Spring of '84. I symbolize a great political party and my advent into the world heralded the return of that party to power.

The history of my early infancy would read like the fable of the Ugly Duckling, except that I never rounded out into those beautiful and swanlike proportions. My ears were exceedingly long and I was small of stature—under-sized in fact—but as all good things are said to be wrapped in small packages, so with me.

Years before most of our great transcontinental railways had crossed the Rockies I roamed and grazed in the meadows and green pastures. Finally man, having heard of the wonders of our great State, pushed Westward ever in greater numbers and with him came the railroads into the great Northwest, and it is here that my real claim to distinction begins.

With the coming of the railroads there was a demand for fuel for their locomotives, which was probably the direct cause for the opening of coal mines at this early date, for prior to this wood had been our only fuel. It was into this service that I was impressed, an industry to which I have given my entire useful life and labor, and permit me to say it has not been entirely a labor of love. I was blessed with a good constitution and a strong heart and I have given as much and as willingly as any of my kind.

For years I worked for other Companies and I was the first to come to my present employers in the year 1907. I have pulled thousands of tons of coal and under the direction of all sorts of drivers—good, bad and indifferent. I have been called everything that mouth can utter or human brain conjure, and many are the sprags that have been deflected from my tough skin; but I have survived it all and at this time harbor no resentment toward those who knoweth no better.

I have ''no pride of ancestry nor hope in posterity'', although those who know me and love me best have dubbed me ''Grandma.'' I have been credited with almost human intelligence and even with the saving of human life; also with a stubbornness, at times, characteristic only of my kind. I am old and my life is nearly spent; my teeth are bad and I am in need of considerable bridgework, but I can and still do pull a few cars in easy places.

I have written this and sent my photo that my name may be placed in the archives along with the history of the Washington Union Coal Company, because no history of its life and activities would be complete without it. Again, there may be those among my readers who believe in the Transmigration of the Soul. If there are let your most fervent prayer be that it may never pass to a MINE MULE.

Sincerely,

MOLLY.



NUTRITION AND HEALTH EDUCATION

The aim of the nutrition and health classes is to establish good health habits. Children at school may be trained in a number of desirable health habits. This fact has been demonstrated by one month's work in health education in the schools in Rock Springs. Many children are learning to form the simple habits that make for cleanliness and a good appearance. Some of the children have decided by themselves that drinking milk or cocoa and no tea or coffee, has made them gain several pounds in weight in the month.

The formation of health habits is made pleasant and interesting to the children through the use of rhymes, stories, posters, and other devices. Some of the children have written health rhymes themselves. Here are a few of these rhymes.

''A stands for apple, we all love to eat;
If they are ripe, they are healthy and sweet.

Tooth brushes were made for work and not for play,
They were made to brush your teeth with twice a day.

GETTING AN EDUCATION

There is a distinction between learning and education. To be learned is to be skilled in literature, the languages and in science. Learning is acquired in schools, colleges and universities. The great mass of men and women lack learning; conditions beyond their control prevent their enjoying this great privilege. Education, however, is more of a home-made proposition; it consists in the training of the moral and intellectual faculties, something we all possess and which must to a large extent be developed by the individual himself. To the man who follows mining, a mining education can be acquired out of school, by a systematic course of reading, and the very best text books are such mining papers as ''Coal Age'' and ''Coal Industry,'' the first a weekly, the second a monthly publication. These two papers are ably edited, they are intensely practical, and received, say as five lessons each month, a good working knowledge of the technical and practical side of mining can be obtained by any man who will read and think. Good bar-tenders in the old days read a trade paper. Is not the work of mining equally important?

OILING ST. LOUIS

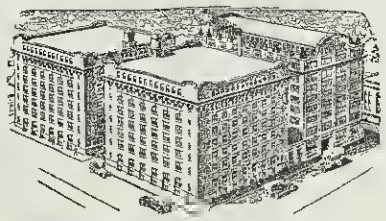
A study of oil competition with coal made in and around St. Louis, Mo., awakens many coal producers whose natural market is in that territory to the fact that during 1923 the number of oil burners in the region grew from 200 to almost 3,000. It is estimated that each has replaced 25 tons of coal per year, which means ''no market'' for 75,000 tons in total. The local retailers' association of the region is running an advertising campaign in defence of coal though a great many dealers have taken on an important side line and now sell both coal and oil from the same yard.—From Coal Age.

Couldn't Follow Precedent

Superintendent—''It is our custom to let a prisoner work at the same trade in here as he did outside. Now what is your trade? Shoemaker, blacksmith, or—''

Prisoner—''Please, sir, I was a traveling salesman.''

—Western Christian Advocate.



OVER 50 years of experience in merchandising and manufacturing enable us to offer to you through your favorite dealer, merchandise that insures complete satisfaction and a proper return in quality and service for the amount invested.

Such articles as the following should be included in your list of purchases.

Beau Brummel Shirts

"A Real Combination of Style and Comfort"

They offer you three things: Good looks and style; Quality materials and make; comfort, lots of it. The first you'll see at a glance, the second shows up in a minute's examination, the third you must take our word for until you slip into one of these comfortable shirts yourself. Then you'll see why Beau Brummels fill the bill for "what's good" in shirts.

Ideal Work Clothing

"Just What the Name Implies"

When you buy work clothing such as Sheepskin Coats & Leather Vests, you naturally want the kind that will stand the severest kind of wear the longest and still be a comfortable garment. You get real service out of Ideal Sheepskin Coats and Leather Vests. They give you in wear just what you expect of them and they are priced reasonable too. Try them soon.

Boy-Alls and Tomboy-Alls

"For the Little Folks"

The ideal play suits for the "peppy" youngsters of today. These are practical garments of the cover-all style made of the strongest denim and khaki trimmed in bright red and really do stand the very hardest of wear. They are made this way because we know that children are hard on clothes and put strength into the parts strained the most. Children like them because of the large roomy pockets and the fun they can have in them. Parents like them because they save other clothing and wear so well. Ask to see them.

Other lines made under our direction are Valora Underwear and Themis Hosiery for men and women. These are equal to the best in style and quality but lower in price.

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